

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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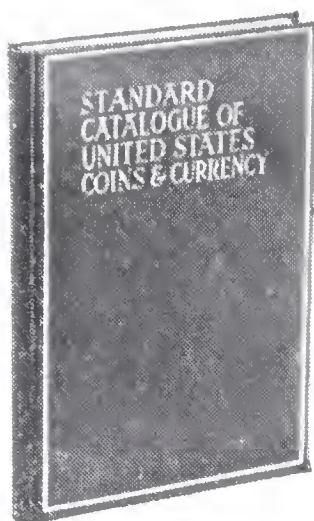
A RECENT ISSUE OF
KING GEORGE VI FOR
THE STATES OF JERSEY

SEE PAGE 262

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U. S. A.



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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol. 4, No. 11

New York, February, 1938

Whole No. 47

Roman Architecture; As Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

By R. W. JOHNSON

PART NINE

(Continued)

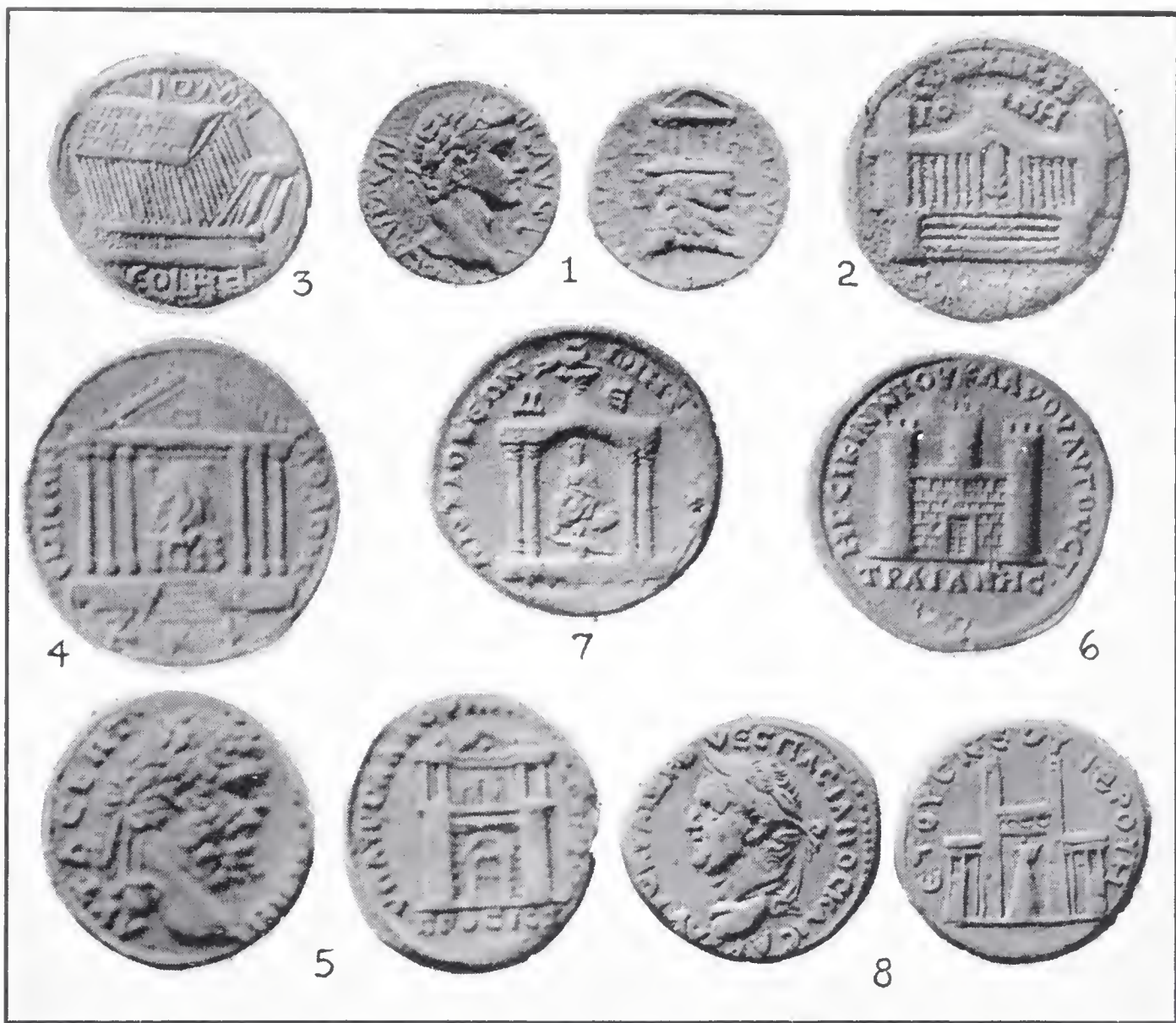
Roman Colonials

The "Roman colony" was the logical outgrowth of governmental efforts to consolidate territorial gains. It expressed, in concrete form, the attempt to Romanize, if not Latinize, the provinces. These oases in a none too friendly land were established in three major ways — by original settlement (generally of retired legionnaires); through the insertion of a group of Latins into an existent Greek-speaking or barbarian town; or by the foundation of a Roman "colonia" on the site of a city destroyed during the conquest of the country (e.g. Aelia Capitolina on the ruins of Jerusalem).

Roman Corinth, like the fabulous phoenix, arose from the ashes of the luxurious Greek commercial city, which had been stripped of its art treasures and burnt to the ground by the Roman general, Lucius Mummius in 146 B.C. The new town was built by Julius Caesar and was administered jointly by two annual magistrates called "duumvirs". Dominating the city is a rocky citadel, the Acrocorinthus, and on it there stood a temple to Aphrodite, the especial patroness of Corinth. Quite unlike the

chaste goddess of love usually associated with Greek mythology, she partook more of the character of Astarte, whose licentious rites so scandalized the early Christians. Her temple is illustrated in figure 1, a small bronze issued by the duumvir Octavio Luscino during the reign of the emperor Claudius (41-54 A.D.). It will be observed that on this, as well as on the two succeeding coins, the inscriptions appear in Latin—tangible evidence of the propagandizing activities of the colonial authorities.

One of the best preserved ruins of a Roman colonial city may be seen at Baalbek, Syria. In ancient times this town was more frequently referred to as "Heliopolis" or the city of the Sun, particularly by the Greeks. Although founded by Augustus, it based its greatest claims to fame on its huge temple to Jupiter-Sol (assimilated to Baal); which was commenced in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius and completed by Caracalla. Some idea of the size of this temple may be gained from the fact that each of the remaining columns is 60 feet in height. There are two Roman colonial coins illustrating this famous sanctuary. The first, a middle bronze



of Philip I (fig. 2), provides us with a front view of the "propylaeum" or ornamental entrance to the temple enclosure. It consists of a double colonnade, flanked by two towers and approached by a flight of steps. The object in the center is a cedar or cypress tree. Three of the columns of this portico were dedicated to Antoninus Pius, Julia Domna and Caracalla. The temple to Jupiter-Sol or the Sun is shown in perspective on a bronze of Septimius Severus (fig. 3). Both of these coins bear the identifying legend I O M H — "IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO HELIOPOLITANO" and COL HEL or "COLONIA HELIOPOLIS". A smaller temple to Jupiter or Bacchus, also included within the sacred precincts, appears on other coins of this colony.

At Emesa, another Syrian town, was located the very interesting temple of Elagabalus. Here we find Jupiter-Sol worshipped symbolically, in the form of

an aerolite or meteoric stone. His more commonly accepted title, Elagabalus, was derived from the Syriac ELA-god and GABEL-to form, or "to form a god". It also furnished the nick-name for that unfortunate effeminate personage, the Roman emperor "Bassianus" or "Marcus Aurelius Antoninus", who officiated as priest of the temple during his youth at Emesa, and who, in his later years, deemed the ministrations to his

Roman Colonial Coins

1st to 3rd Centuries A.D.
Unattributed — Good to Ex Fine
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god of more importance than his duties as supreme head of the Roman government.

Gibbons gives us an illuminating account of the transference of the sacred stone to Rome by Elagabalus. This can best be told in the historian's own words—"In a solemn procession through the streets of Rome, the way strewn with gold dust; the black stone, set in precious gems, was placed on a chariot drawn by six milk-white horses richly caparisoned." (The chariot and stone, as described by Gibbons, is portrayed on an aureus of Elagabalus.) "The pious emperor held the reins, and, supported by his ministers, moved slowly backwards, that he might perpetually enjoy the felicity of the divine presence. In a magnificent temple raised on the Palatine Mount, the sacrifices of the god Elagabalus were celebrated with every circumstance of cost and solemnity. The richest wines, the most extraordinary victims and the rarest aromatics were profusely consumed on his altar. Around the altar a chorus of Syrian damsels performed their lascivious dances to the sound of barbarian music, whilst the gravest personages of state and army, clothed in long Phoenician tunics, officiated in the meanest functions, with affected zeal and secret indignation."

There is no known representation of the Palatine temple on coins. His Emesane shrine, however, is revealed in detail on a large bronze of Caracalla (fig. 4). The sacred meteorite, plainly visible between the columns of the temple, reposes behind a low balustrade on which is perched an eagle with outstretched wings. The Greek inscription **ΕΜΙCΩΝ-ΚΟΛΩΝ** or "the colony of the Emesans" confirms the place of mintage and proclaims the status of the city.

Trajan, whose war-like propensities added so many new provinces to the Roman empire, was also famous as a founder of colonial cities. Two of these, Nicopolis in Moesia Inferior (just south of the Danube) and Augusta Traiana or Trajanopolis in Thrace are of more than

passing interest to us, in that they struck coins showing their respective city gates. Figure 5, the portal of Nicopolis, bears a striking resemblance to the facade of some Renaissance palace and figure 6, the entrance to the city of Trajanopolis, needs no stretch of the imagination to recognize it as the fore-runner of the medieval castle. No doubt it was from some such edifices as these that the architects of the Middle Ages secured their inspirations. The former was minted 193-211 A.D. in the reign of Septimius Severus and the latter during the emperorship of Caracalla. Both coins were struck in bronze.

Provincial Issues.

The several provinces of the Roman empire were each administered by a governor appointed by the emperor. To the capital city of a province — usually the place of greatest commercial importance and the seat of residence of the governor — was delegated the privilege of coining money for the district. We have seen, in the case of Alexandria (Egypt), how such a mint might fall directly under the personal domination of the emperor. Antioch, the capital of Syria and third largest city in the empire, seems rather to have issued its bronze coinage with the permission of the Roman Senate, for we find many pieces inscribed "S.C." or *Senatus Consulto*. Our specimen (fig. 7), of the time of Trebonianus Gallus, omits any reference to this senatorial sanction; merely displaying the usual "**ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ-ΜΗΤΡΟ-ΚΟΛΩΝ**" -- THE "ΜΗΤΡΟ" standing for Metropolis or "mother-city of the Antiochenes" and "ΚΟΛΩΝ" for colony, with all its implications as to the special privileges which such a community enjoyed. The coin type, a small tabernacle or shrine containing a seated female figure (the Tyche of Antioch), was very popular at this mint. She wears a turreted mural crown, showing the battlements of the city, and is clothed in a long flowing garment. Be-

Continued on page 260



Photo by Converse Studios, N. Y., 1936

Howland Wood

SCHOLAR

ARTIST

NUMISMATIST

ON Tuesday morning, January 4th, Howland Wood died at his home in Flushing, New York. His illness was brief. Four days before he complained of what he thought was a cold. A day later his doctor diagnosed his case as pneumonia of a most dangerous type.

His death came as a distinct shock to his family, friends, and those who knew him through numismatics. He was one of those men whose death is difficult to believe. But he has gone, leaving behind him much more than the usual heritage. Aside from the unique knowledge he imparted to the numismatic world, he gave to all who knew him a model in modesty, scholarship and unfailing kindness.

Howland Wood was born May 30th, 1877 in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

He was the son of George Howland Wood and his wife, the former Elizabeth Albert Doane. Both of his parents were descended from early Colonial settlers mostly of Quaker faith.

His father's father was a sea captain, and his mother's father an outfitter of whaling and merchant ships. One of his great uncles owned whaling ships. So the houses he most frequently visited in his childhood were filled with odd and fascinating things that are always found in possession of those who follow the sea. It is such an atmosphere that makes collectors.

Howland's father did not follow the sea, but entered the rather pedantic profession of dealing in rare silver, glass, and china. His knowledge of such things soon brought recognition. He

February, 1938

did much to promote business between the important manufacturers in Europe and the retail trade in America.

His wife was a collector of antiques, particularly china, as well as an artist of rare ability. That is a brief outline of Howland Wood's background.

After the ordinary diseases and troubles of childhood, Howland entered the Moses Brown School at Providence.

The first coin Howland owned was a California gold quarter dollar, which is now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. "As a small boy" he was given a handful of coins by his father, mostly loose change accumulated during a European trip. Thus began an interest, which developed into a pastime and finally into a life-long passion.

After graduating from Moses Brown School he entered Brown University and graduated from there with the class of 1900. During his college days he was not idle. He worked during holidays and always studied more than the usual curriculum demanded.

The artistic and collecting bent, engendered by his background, was never long subdued. For a time he attended the Rhode Island School of Design and became much enthused over painting miniatures. His work, of which numerous examples exist, shows a fine delicate touch, remarkable in a mere youth. But he gave it up with the explanation that he could never be more than "a good draughtsman".

Finishing college he took a position with a photo-engraving concern in Boston by the name of Folsom & Sunergren. One of the customers of this concern was a printer by the name of Wm. T. R. Marvin. While making a call one day it was discovered that the two had much in common. Mr. Marvin happened to be the editor of the renowned American Journal of Numismatics. So a friendship was struck. Any coin collector will understand how easily it can happen. In 1902 the Wood family



A RECENT PORTRAIT STUDY
By Janet Grimes

moved to a house on the opposite side of the street from the Marvins. That was in Brookline, Massachusetts.

It seems that Mr. Marvin had an attractive daughter, Elizabeth, about the same age as Howland. Howland would visit his friend to discuss the higher points of numismatics and at the same time give no mean attention to the daughter, Elizabeth. Things went along like this for quite a time, and finally in 1913, Howland Wood and Elizabeth Marvin were married. If he had lived until June of this year, they would have celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary together.

That same year he became the Curator of the American Numismatic Society. Mr. Bauman L. Belden was largely responsible for persuading him to take the position.

Since then the activities of Howland Wood have been varied and interest-

ing. His background, learning, and well-ordered mind would have made him successful in any business. It is fortunate for coin collectors that he chose the profession he did.

It is not possible to describe the man on paper. There was something about him that commanded belief in his words; that made one wish they might be as modest and sincere as he. The first time the writer was in his office and showed him a few unidentified coins he quite humbly said "I don't know what they are". At another time when there, a young collector, quite a stranger to Howland, brought his small, almost valueless, collection in to show him. He graciously looked it over and instead of criticizing its meagerness, encouraged the youth to talk about his collection. The youth told what he knew about the pieces that interested him most and Howland then deftly aroused his interest in the pieces he had not mentioned. It was perhaps a small matter, but it is little things like that which stamp a man's character.

When Howland became Curator at the Society he disposed of his private collection and stopped collecting. He had not lost his desire to own coins but did what every wise curator should do. Stamps then became his pastime and he formed a highly specialized type collection.

He was always the inquisitive scholar. The more difficult a problem, the more eager he was to overcome it. He cloistered himself for a month and learned to read Sanskrit. Being devoted to Oriental coins he taught himself to read Chinese. The method he used reveals his ingenuity. On small pieces of cardboard about the size of a postage stamp, he printed Chinese characters. The English translation he would give on the back of each card. These he would carry in his pockets and at every opportunity he would examine them. By this method he learned to translate Chinese into English and English into Chinese. He was still an

interested student of the Chinese language at the time of his death.

In 1920 he spent considerable time studying at the British Museum. There he absorbed a large quantity of the knowledge this old Institution can offer. Again we find him studying the cathedrals of Europe. His first visit there was at the age of twelve and subsequent visits made him familiar with historical points of interest. At one time he had a passion for the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and formed a remarkable collection printed in many languages. He was affiliated with many numismatic, historical and academic societies.

The literary output of Howland Wood is too well known to give a detailed list. He was a constant contributor to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, *The Coin Collector's Journal*, *The Numismatist*, and various other publications. He did much to promote numismatics and gave innumerable lectures on the subject.

An unaccountable accomplishment of the man was his seemingly uncanny ability to tell the false from the genuine. His decision was never questioned. Upon reflection it would appear that this ability was quite natural to him. His every action and word was of genuine simplicity and sincerity. No man could sense the presence or lack of these qualities more quickly and certainly than our friend, the late lamented Howland Wood.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Eliot Marvin Wood, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Hall, Jr., of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and Miss Sylvia Howland Wood. Mrs. Hall is the mother of two daughters, Joan Howland age 3½ and Margaret Ann age 6 months. The younger daughter, Sylvia, is a student of sculpture at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan.

Funeral services were held at St. George's Episcopal Church in Flushing, burial to be in the family burial plot at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Civil War Fractional Notes

NEW YORK

Private Issues

(Continued)

Depauville

W. & J. Johnson
On Jefferson Co. Bank, Watertown
Nov. 15, 1862. 10c

Dover

Belding & Co.
On Dover Plains Bank
Oct. 31, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c
M. E. Bronson
On Dover Plains Bank
Oct. 31, 1862. 50c

Dundee

On H. G. Staffords Banking Office
July 15, 1862. 5c

Dunkirk

Montanye & Co.
On Lake Shore Bank
Nov. 20, 1862. 5c, 10c

East Pike

S. S. Hammond
June 2, 1863 w.d. 5c

Elbridge

Alonzo Wood & Sons
Oct. 5, 1862. 10c

Ellisburgh

W. T. Searles & Denison
5c undated and unsigned

Elmira

J. H. Loring & Co.
1862. w.d. 10c
John I. Nicks
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c

Fairport

C. J. DeLand
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c

Fall Brook

Fall Brook Coal Co.
Nov. 15, 1862. 5c

Fish House

Fay Smith
Oct. 24, 1862. 25c

Fishkill Landing

W. Van Wagnew
July 4, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c

Fishkill

A. Underhill
On Bank of Po'keepsie
Nov. 1, 1862. 5c

Fonda

John H. Starin & Co.
Sept. 27, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c

Fort Herkimer

John C. Rasbach
Oct. 24, 1862. 10c, 25c

Fort Plain

Coppernoll & Co.
On Fort Plain Bank
Nov. 24, 1862. 5c, 10c
Norton & Wagner
Oct. 18, 1862. 5c
Plank & Co.
On Fort Plain Bank
Nov. 1, 1862. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c
Shearer & Cronkhite
Oct. 18, 1862. 10c, 25c
Tingue Bros.
Oct. 15, 1862. 5c, 10c

Fowlersville

H. E. Smith
Nov. 12, 1862. 10c

Frankfort

J. Bidenbecker & Co.
On Frankfort Bank
Oct. 1, 1862. 10c
Nov. 15, 1862. 10c, 25c

French Mountain

George Brown
On Glen Falls Bank
Sept. 22, 1862. 10c

Friendship

M. C. Mulkin
On Miner & Wellman, Bankers
Dec. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c

Fulton

Hanna & Case
Oct. 20, 1862. 10c

Fultonville

Charles F. Putman
Oct. 15, 1862. 10c

Galesville

W. L. & E. B. Robinson
Oct. 8, 1862. 10c

Geneva

G. W. Nicholas
Sept. 9, 1862 w.d. 10c
Nov. 1, 1862. 3c, 5c

Glen Cove, L. I.

R. M. Bowne
Undated and unsigned. 10c, 25c

Gloversville

McNale, Horrock & Co. (?)
On Fulton Co. Bank
Oct. 7, 1862. w.d. 5c

Granville

J. S. Warren
On Bank of Poultney, Vt.
Oct. 1, 1862. 10c

Greene

F. Juliand
Nov. 20, 1862. 5c

Greenport

Unsigned notes
Pro Bono Publico 1862. 5c, 10c

Groton

D. H. Marsh
On Randall Bank
Nov. 10, 1862. 10c

Hancock

Geo. H. Allison
On Deposit Bank
Nov. 1, 1862. 10c

Hannibal

Unsigned note
On Oswego River Bank, Fulton
Nov. 15, 1862. 25c

Hemlock Lake

S. Francis
On Bank of Lima
July 25, 1862. 25c

Herkimer

Warren Caswell
On Bellinger Bank
Oct. 17, 1862. 50c
E. Washburn
Nov. 14, 1862. 5c, 50c

Hillsdale

E. Dimmick
Oct. 10, 1862. 5c

Howell's Depot

On Walkill Bank
Nov. 6, 1862. 25c

Hudson

Chas. Bale
On Exchange Bank
Oct. 18, 1862. w.d. 10c
Hiram W. Dixon
On Farmer's Bank
Sept. 4, 1862. 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c,
25c, 50c
Unsigned
J. W. Fairfield
On Hudson River Bank
Oct. 1, 1862. 15c
Rossman & McKinstry
On Farmers Bank
Sept. 23, 1862. 10c
Oct. 1, 1862. 10c, 25c
George M. Payne
On Hudson River Bank
Oct. 25, 1862. 10c
E. A. Roroback
Sept. 18, 1862. 5c

**Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of December, 1937**

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$ 429.50		\$238,000.00
Quarter dollars	1,091,235.00	\$ 45,000.00	144,700.00
Dimes	891,032.10	54,000.00	195,300.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	335,700.25		
One-cent bronze	607,800.70	104,000.00	14,300.00

Notes on the Transportation Companies That Have Issued Paper Money

By H. R. STEPHENS

THE CONCORD, MANCHESTER & LAWRENCE R. R.

The Railroad That Never Existed

The five-cent note illustrated is one of the few remaining records of a railroad company that never actually existed, except as an operating convenience.

In June, 1837 a company named the Concord Railroad was chartered to build a road in the State of New Hampshire. It was to run from Concord to Nashua, to be double tracked, and to have a branch line running from Concord to Hookset, a total length of 42 miles. Work was commenced on this line in 1841 and the entire length opened to traffic on Sept. 7th, 1842. The Concord Corporation also leased tracks of the following companies:—

Concord and Portsmouth R.R.—Portsmouth to Manchester, N.H., a distance of 40.5 miles;

Manchester and North Weare R.R.—Manchester to North Weare, N.H., a distance of 19 miles;

Suncook Valley Railroad—Suncook to Pittsfield, N.H., a distance of 20 miles, and the

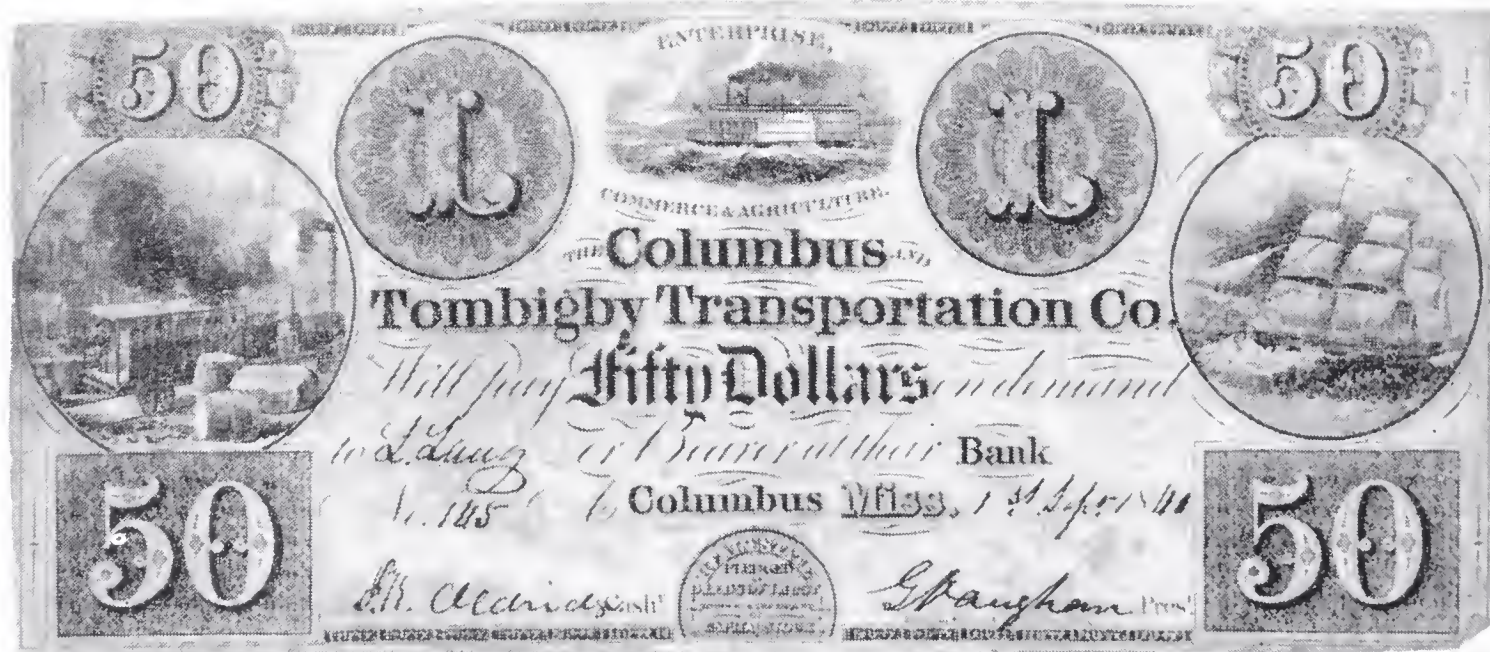
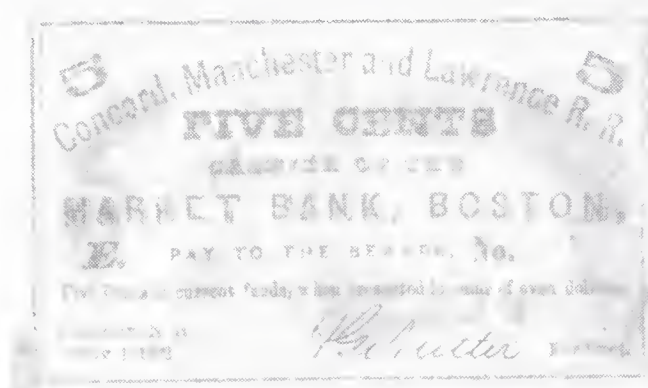
Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad—Nashua, N.H. to North Acton, Mass., a distance of 20.21 miles.

On June 30th, 1847 there was incorporated in the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts a company named The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. This company proposed to build a railroad from Manchester, N.H. to Lawrence, Mass., a distance of 26.14 miles. Construction was commenced immediately upon the granting of the charter, and the entire line opened to traffic on November 13th, 1849.

On November 14th, 1856 an agreement was entered into by the Concord Railroad and the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad which provided that the officers of the Concord Corporation would operate that portion of the Concord Railroad from Concord to Manchester, N.H. and that portion of the Manchester and Lawrence Company extending from Manchester, N.H. to Lawrence Mass., as a unit. The purpose of this agreement was evidently to provide for through service between Concord, N.H. and Lawrence, Mass. Before the expiration of this agreement there was executed under date of Dec. 27th, 1860 a new contract which was to take effect Dec. 1st, 1861 to continue for 20 years, or until annulled. For some unknown reason this joint arrangement was terminated on August 1st, 1867, and from that date until Sept. 1st, 1881, the line was operated by the Concord Corporation under a supplementary agreement. No records have been found to indicate that this arrangement was further continued, and it is therefore assumed that the latter date saw the end of the Concord, Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

In view of the fact that the Concord, Manchester and Lawrence had no corporate identity, and therefore had no legal right to existence, it is quite easy to believe that the script illustrated had no legal standing, but was, as in many other instances, tolerated locally, and for just so long as it was backed by a financially sound corporation.

Basic data contained in above obtained through courtesy of Mr. A. B. Nichols, Vice President, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass. The Concord R.R. and the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad are now part of the B. & M. System.



February, 1938

THE MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY

(Natchez & Jackson Route)

On October 10th, 1834 a meeting was held in the City of Natchez, Miss., presided over by James C. Wilkins, and addressed by J. T. Griffith, Felix Huston and Adam L. Bingaman. The purpose of this meeting was to promote the building of a railroad to Jackson, Miss., with a future extension to the Tennessee River.

At this meeting delegates were chosen to attend a convention; held in Gallatin, Miss., in December, 1834, at which time much discussion was had relative to the construction of such railroads as would serve to open the interior of the State (Mississippi).

Preliminary surveys were made, and before January, 1836, seven and one-half miles of a railroad were put under contract (upon individual responsibility) and in anticipation of an act of incorporation. This was the start of the Mississippi Rail Road Company officially incorporated under the laws of the State of Mississippi February 26th, 1836, John A. Quitman being elected first president.

One of the stipulations of the charter was "that said Mississippi Rail-road company shall complete a rail road between the City of Jackson and the town of Canton in Madison County by the first day of October 1841 under forfeiture of their banking privileges.

Upon the acceptance of all conditions and limitations imposed upon the rail road company by the terms of the charter, it was provided that the Governor of the State be authorized and required to subscribe on the part of the State for twenty thousand shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi Company, and to make full payment for the same by the transfer and assignment to said company of twenty thousand shares of stock of the Planter's Bank of the State of Mississippi. (This bank was

established by act of February 10th, 1830.)

Under terms of the charter the Railroad Company established a bank at Natchez and work was started on the road from Natchez northeastward. This work had progressed so rapidly that in May, 1837, a locomotive and train were running on the road, and in an article printed in the Woodville Republican in January, 1837, statement was made that several hundred persons were at work out from Natchez, and that bets were being laid that the cars would be running to Washington, a distance of six miles, by July 4th, 1837. Before the collapse of this Company's bank at Natchez 24½ miles of track had been laid. This Company had extensive real estate holdings and had constructed many buildings, a large number of which were destroyed in the tornado of 1840. This company also numbered among its chattels 78 slaves.

The Mississippi Company was the owner of the first locomotive in the State of Mississippi, and as late as 1893 same was exhibited at the Chicago exposition.

THE COLUMBUS & TOMBIGBY TRANSPORTATION CO.

The above named company was granted a charter at an adjourned meeting of the legislature of the State of Mississippi held in the City of Jackson, February 15th, 1839.

This act provided that Cyrus S. Aiken, et.al., be constituted a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the Columbus and Tombigby Transportation Company, that the capital stock of said company should not exceed \$500,000 (shares to be \$100.00 each) and that at such time as the sum of \$50,000 had been subscribed the Company would be entitled to commence operations.

The company was given the power and authority to construct, purchase, keep in repair, and maintain a line of

steamboats and such other craft as they might deem proper to bring into their service, and to run same on the Tombigby River and all its tributary streams. They also had the right to clear out and remove any obstructions which might tend to impede the free navigation of the river, insofar as the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi extended.

Particular note should be made of the inscription appearing immediately beneath the word "Columbus" on the note illustrated reading "Real Estate pledged by Deeds of Trust to double the amount of Capital Stock". Section No. 8 of the charter provided that any subscriber desiring to secure his stock by the pledged real estate should be required at the time of subscribing to pay the sum of \$10.00 in specie or in notes of specie paying banks, in addition to the subscription price of each share of stock.

While the note illustrated is evidence of the fact that the company issued paper money, and while this note reads "will pay on demand at their bank in Columbus" section No. 19 of the charter specifically states that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to grant the company the right to bank. However section No. 20 of the charter states that the said Tombigby Co. shall within six months after the passage of the act redeem their issues of bank paper in specie or its equivalent, failing or refusing being cause for forfeiture of their charter, and it is probable that it was under the implied terms of this latter clause that the note under discussion was issued.

Roman Architecture; As Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

Continued from page 251

neath her feet is the river-god Orontes rising from the waves. This piece of statuary was famous in antiquity as one of the finest works of Eutychides of Sicyon, a pupil of Lysippus. An ancient copy of it is now preserved in the Vati-

can Museum. Antioch was founded by Seleucus Nicator about 290 B.C. and was named after his father, Antiochus. The natal day of the city happened to fall under the zodiacal sign of Aries, a fact which is recorded for posterity in the symbol of a leaping ram above the shrine.

Another constantly recurring architectural type, the temple of Aphrodite or Venus at Paphos, appears in fig. 8. The island of Cyprus was ruled by a Roman governor for a short time under Vespasian, Titus and Domitian. Very little is known about this temple, beyond the fact that Venus was here worshipped under the form of a conical shaped stone, much as in the case of Elagabalus. One hundred animals are said to have been sacrificed at the altar daily. A dove, the sacred bird of Aphrodite, is included on some of the coins illustrating her temple.

THE UNITED STATES CENT OF 1823

The United States mint report does not record that cents were struck in the year 1823. This is not conclusive proof, as the early mint reports are often inaccurate. It would seem that the mint based many of its figures on the number of coins "issued" during certain years, rather than the number coined. Thus the 1823 cents were probably numbered among those issued in 1824.

Their scarcity indicates a very small coinage. The cents of that year which are often catalogued as mint-restrikes are all counterfeits. It seems the dies were discovered among scrap iron purchased from the mint by a concern in New York City. Eventually the dies fell into the hands of a Philadelphia collector who made a collar for them and set up his own coining plant. Later the dies were in the possession of a dealer in Philadelphia, and when his business changed hands in the 80's the new owner destroyed the dies.

A Dangerous Forgery

By J. N. SPIRO

THOSE of us who have a special love for a certain series of coins and become so called "specialists", know what a thrill it is to discover a "new" or unlisted variety.

Doctor Maris in 1883 published a book on the known varieties, since which a few more have come to light.

Two years ago I was tipped off that a prominent dealer had a very attractive specimen, in which I might be interested. I hurried to the dealer's

of the usual way. It was Maris' no.14J., easily distinguishable, as the legend and date were untouched and the reverse left as it was. The thickness of the planchet does not permit smoothing both sides and doing an entirely new job.

Although the reverse upon my coin was unfamiliar, I began to compare it with other specimens and finally located the coin that had been used to make my "fake".



GENUINE

FAKE

office and casually asked to see the coin. I recoiled when I saw the price on the envelope, but upon extracting the coin, and beholding a "new" variety, I struggled to hide my emotions.

I think my dealer friend was a little surprised that I did pay such an abnormal price for the piece, but I felt it was a valuable addition to my collection, being a "unique" item.

It did seem strange, however, that the obverse was almost uncirculated and the reverse well worn—this circumstance is not impossible but quite unusual.

Recently in looking over an old illustrated auction catalog, I believe of the famous Parmalee Sale, I saw pictured a New Jersey cent with almost the identical obverse as my piece. Upon reading the text describing the piece, I learned with chagrin, that the coin pictured was an alteration. Almost the entire obverse had been smoothed over, and a new horse-head and plow supplied, both facing to the left, instead

It was none other than the humble Maris variety known as 6-D. The shield had been widened, some of the lettering altered, and the large break at the bottom had been removed. Let us look at the illustration of 6-D, and then at the fake.

Note the long die break on the poles in the shield, and also the slightly wide spot on the line running around the shield. The forger had failed to remove these minute defects, thus identifying the original and exposing the forgery.

The beautiful work on the obverse was done by etching the design, application of acid to impress it, and then touching up the graver.

The dealer, I am sure, was innocent and apologized when I brought the matter to his attention, as well as refunding my money without hesitation.

The moral, my friends, is buy from reliable dealers and when coin-hunting in "junk" shops look with suspicion upon great varieties, as they may be clever alterations.

New Issues of Coins

New Zealand

To date the shilling, sixpence and threepence have been struck by George VI for this island possession. The obverses of these coins are alike, showing the King's head uncrowned. On the first coins of New Zealand issued by King George V in 1933 the bust also faced left, but was adorned with full coronation regalia.

George VI uses the brief title GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR. The portrait on the coin is by H. Paget who designed the obverses for the British coins.



The reverses of the coins have not been altered. The shilling shows a crouching Maori warrior holding a spear. The sixpence a bird on a branch, to right, and the threepence two elaborate ceremonial clubs, crossed.

The half-crown and florin have not yet appeared but are anticipated. It is not probable that a crown will be issued in this series.

Sweden

Herewith is illustrated a 1937 bronze 5 ore similar in type to those issued since Gustaf V assumed the throne in 1907. The obverse shows his monogram and the reverse the familiar three



crowns that have been used on Swedish coins for many centuries.

Bronze 2 and 1 ore pieces were also issued in 1937.

States of Jersey

By this and several other new issues of King George VI that have come to our attention it would appear that an intentional effort is being made to make the new coins look as unlike the old coins as possible.



George V was shown on the coins of Jersey in full coronation regalia, whereas George VI uses only a crowned head. The reverse is changed in that the scroll has been removed. It is signed by G. Kruger Gray who also designed the reverses of the new Canadian coins of George VI. The obverse bears the initials of Percy Metcalfe who has produced many splendid models.

The States of Jersey occupies the largest of the Channel Islands. It has an area of 45 square miles and a population of less than 100,000.

Exchange Rates of Foreign Currency

The basis for exchange is partly as of December, and partly as of January:

Country	Unit	Comprising	Value in U.S. dollars	Country	Unit	Comprising	Value in U.S. dollars
Afghanistan	Rupee	100 Pouls	.10	Iran	Rial	100 Dinars	.06
Abyssinia	Lira	100 Centesimi	.053	Irak	Dinar	1000 Fils	.20
Albania	Franc	100 Quintar	.33	Italian Colonies	Lira	100 Centesimi	.053
Algeria	Franc	100 Centimes	.034	Italy	Lira	100 Centesimi	.053
Andorra	Peseta	100 Centimos	.14	Japan	Yen	100 Sen	.30
Argentina	Peso	100 Centavos	.29	Latvia	Lat	100 Santimu	.15
Australia	Pound	20 Shilling	4.00	Liberia	Dollar	100 Cents	1.00
Austria	Schilling	100 Groschen	.19	Liechtenstein	Franc	100 Rappen	.23
Belgium	Franc	100 Centimes	.034	Lithuania	Litas	100 Centai	.12
Bolivia	Boliviano	100 Centavos	.06	Luxembourg	Franc	100 Centimes	.0466
Brazil	Milreis	1000 Reis	.06	Macao	Rupee	78 Avos	.37
Bulgaria	Leva	100 Stotinki	.02	Manchoukuo	Yen	100 Fen	.30
British Guiana	Dollar	100 Cents	1.00	Mexico	Peso	100 Centavos	.28
Brit. Honduras	Dollar	100 Cents	1.00	Netherlands	Gulden	100 Cents	.56
Canada	Dollar	100 Cents	1.00	Newfoundland	Dollar	100 Cents	1.00
Chili	Peso	100 Centavos	.52	New Guinea	Pound	20 Shillings	4.00
China	Dollar	100 Cents	.30	New Zealand	Pound	20 Shillings	4.00
Colombia	Peso	100 Centavos	.50	Nicaragua	Cordoba	100 Centavos	.50
Costa Rica	Colon	100 Centavos	.25	Norway	Krone	100 Ore	.25
Cuba	Peso	100 Centavos	1.00	Panama	Balboa	100 Centesimos	1.00
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	100 Haleru	.036	Papua	Shilling	12 Pence	.20
Danzig	Gulden	100 Pfennig	.17	Paraquay	Peso	100 Centavos	.10
Denmark	Krone	100 Ore	.22	Peru	Sol	100 Centavos	.25
Dominican Rep.	Peso	100 Centavos	1.00	Philippine Isl.	Peso	100 Centavos	.50
Dutch E. Indies	Gulden	100 Cents	.56	Poland	Zloty	100 Groszy	.19
Ecuador	Sucre	100 Centavos	.10	Portugal	Escudo	100 Centavos	.046
Egypt	Pound	100 Piastres	5.00	Rumania	Lei	100 Bani	.0075
Estonia	Marka	100 Penni	.03	Russia	Ruble	100 Kopecs	.20
Ethiopia	Thaler	16 Guerche	.28	Salvador	Colon	100 Centavos	.41
Finland	Mark	100 Pennia	.022	San Marino	Lira	100 Centesimi	.053
France	Franc	100 Centimes	.034	Senegal	Franc	100 Centimes	.034
Guatemala	Quetzal	100 Centavos	1.00	Siam	Baht	100 Satangs	.30
Germany	Reichs- mark	100 Pfennigs	.40	So'hwest Africa	Pound	20 Shillings	5.00
Great Britain	Pound	20 Shillings	4.96	Spain	Peseta	100 Centimes	.14
Greece	Drachma	100 Lepta	.01	Sweden	Krona	100 Ore	.26
Haiti	Gourde	100 Centimes	.20	Switzerland	Franc	100 Centimes	.23
Honduras	Lempira	100 Centavos	.50	Turkey	Kurus	40 Paras	.03
Hungary	Pengo	100 Filler	.20	Union of South Africa	Pound	20 Shillings	5.00
Iceland	Krona	100 Aur	.22	Uruguay	Peso	100 Centesimos	.53
India (Calcutta)	Rupee	16 Annas	.37	Venezuela	Bolivar	100 Centimos	.32
				Yugoslavia	Dinar	100 Paras	.023

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Medals of the Presidents

ZACHARY TAYLOR

1849 - 1850

(Continued)

- 166 Obverse — MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. Bust of Taylor in uniform to right. Reverse — Wreath enclosing — RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS JULY 16th 1846. PALO ALTO MAY 8th 1846. RESACA DE LA PALMA MAY 9th 1846. Bronze. Size 40.
- 167 Obverse — MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. Same bust as on preceding. Reverse — RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS MARCH 2nd 1847 MONTEREY 1846. Bronze. Size 40.
- 168 Obverse — MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS: MAY 9, 1848. Bust above branches. By C. C. Wright. Reverse—A circle formed by two serpents enclosing view of battle of Buena Vista. Bronze. Size 58.
- 169 Obverse—View of the battle of Buena Vista. Reverse — Arms of Louisiana. Pelican feeding its young. Bronze. Size 58.
- 170 Indian peace medals. Silver and bronze. Sizes 48, 38 and 32.
- 171, 172 Obverse—ZACHARY TAYLOR. Bust to right. B. C. C. Wright. Reverse—Dates of birth, death, election, etc. Copper or white metal. Size 30.
- 173, 174 Obverse — MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. Bust of Gen. Taylor in uniform to right. Reverse — ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1848 BY WM. G. BROWN IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Copper or white metal. Size 27.
- 175, 176 Obverse — MAJOR GENL Z. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS. Bust in uniform to left. Reverse—I ASK NO FAVORS & I SHRINK FROM NO RESPONSIBILITY. Names of battles on shield, eagle above, draped flags. Copper or white metal. Size 26.
- 177 Type of preceding. Instead of names of battles on shield, the inscription — A LITTLE MORE GRAPE CAPTAIN BRAGG.
- 178 Obverse — ZACHARY TAYLOR, WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY 1848. Bust to right. By G. H. Lovett. Reverse—Date of birth and list of battles. White metal. Size 24.
- 179 Brass shell, with names of battles, enclosing an engraved portrait. We have not seen this piece.
- 180 Obverse — MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR BORN 1790. Bust in uniform to left. Reverse — IN HONOR OF THE HERO OF PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA, MONTEREY AND BUENA VISTA. White metal. Size 22.

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to January 15, 1938

The extreme fluctuations in the prices of commemorative half dollars forced us, last summer, to discontinue our bid prices. The market now having stabilized itself at a lower level we are again publishing bid and ask quotations. We will continue to publish this list monthly if possible and try to reflect the actual state of the market. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. We will not buy speculative lots. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

Complete set of 93 pieces \$435.00
 Complete set of types—45 pieces 150.00

		Bid	Ask			Bid	Ask
3.	1892		1.50	42.	1936		
4.	1893		1.00	42a.	1936		
5.	1915	10.00	17.50	42b.	1936		
6.	1918		1.00		Sold only in sets of three	3.50	5.50
7.	1920	3.00	5.00	43.	1936	1.00	1.75
8.	1920	.90	1.50	43a.	1936		
9.	1921	6.00	10.00	43b.	1936		
10.	1921	10.00	17.50		Sold by the pair only	6.50	10.00
11.	1921	15.00	25.00	44.	1936		
12.	1921	3.00	5.00	44a.	1936		
13.	1921	9.00	17.50	44b.	1936		
14.	1922	1.25	2.00		Sold only in sets of three	3.00	5.00
15.	1922	40.00	60.00	45.	1936	2.00	3.00
16.	1923	.90	1.50	45a.	1936	4.00	7.00
17.	1924	2.00	3.00	46.	1936	1.50	2.50
18.	1925	.90	1.50	47.	1936	.85	1.50
19.	1925		1.00	48.	1936	.90	1.50
20.	1925	2.00	3.00	49.	1936		
21.	1925	5.00	9.00	49a.	1936		
22.	1926	1.25	2.00	49b.	1936		
23.	1926	.90	1.50		Sold only in sets of three	12.50	20.00
24.	1926	.90	1.50	50.	1936	.85	1.50
25.	1927	2.00	3.50	51.	1936	.90	1.50
26.	1928	8.00	12.50	52.	1936	1.25	2.00
27.	1928	2.50	4.00	53.	1936	2.25	3.50
28.	1933	4.50	7.50	54.	1936	.90	1.50
29.	1934	2.50	4.00	55.	1936	1.25	2.00
30.	1934	.90	1.50	56.	1936	1.50	2.50
31.	1934	.75	1.25	57.	1936		
32.	1934	3.00	5.00	57a.	1936		
33.	1935	1.50	2.50	57b.	1936		
33a.	1935	3.25	5.00		Sold only in sets of three	6.00	10.00
33b.	1935	3.25	5.00	58.	1936	.90	1.50
34.	1935	2.25	3.50	59.	1937	.90	1.50
35.	1935	1.50	2.50	60.	1937	1.50	2.50
35a.	1935	3.25	5.00	60a.	1937	2.50	
35b.	1935	3.25	5.00	60b.	1937	2.50	
36.	1935	5.00	7.50	61.	1937	1.25	2.00
37.	1935	1.00	1.75	62.	1936	1.25	2.00
38.	1935	3.00	4.50	63.	1938	1.25	2.00
39.	1935			64.	1936	1.00	1.75
	1934 date	1.25	2.00	65.	1937		
39a.	1935			65a.	1937		
39b.	1935			65b.	1937		
	Sold only by the pair	35.00	55.00		Sold only in sets of three	6.00	
40.	1935			66.	1937		
40a.	1935			66a.	1937		
40b.	1935			66b.	1937		
	Sold only in sets of three	2.75	4.50		Sold only in sets of three	3.50	5.25
41.	1936			67.	1936	1.25	2.00
41a.	1936			68.	1937	1.25	2.00
41b.	1936						
	Sold only in sets of three	3.75	6.00				

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	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
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1900 Dollar. Lafayette	2.50	4.00	1935 Pony Express Jubilee.		
1925 Norse Centennial		1.00	Nickel-Silver		.10

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1903 Dollar. McKinley	4.00	6.00	1916 Dollar. McKinley		5.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	12.00	18.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley		8.00
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	16.50	1922 Dollar. Grant		12.00
1915 2½ Dollar. Pan. Pacific	10.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star		8.00
1915 Dollar Pan. Pacific	2.75	4.50	1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	4.00	6.00
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